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GRAVE SITUATION IN INDONESIA

680 Perish When Ship Capsizes

DISASTER OFF BOMBAY

Bombay, July 18.
Nearly 700 passengers were reported to have perished on Thursday when a small coastal passenger ship, captained by "two enormous waves," sank in the monsoon swept Arabian Sea 11 miles south of Bombay.

C. A. Buch, general manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., who assisted in the rescue work, said "not more than 15 to 20 persons have been saved." The survivors included 11 of the 39 crew members, including the captain.

The steamer Ramdas left Bombay on the morning of its regular daily run to the fishing village of Rewas, south of Bombay. Survivors said visibility was poor as the vessel neared Rewas because of the lashing rain and that heavy swells were causing it to roll heavily.

SINKS IN 5 MINUTES

The swells increased and the vessel was "tossed like a piece of match wood," one of the survivors said, when suddenly, as the captain was attempting to enter Rewas Creek, about one mile from Rewas village, the two waves struck.

The Ramdas listed slowly to one side and sank within five minutes. Buch said that when the Ramdas left Bombay harbour, sea conditions were normal for the monsoon season. He added that the Ramdas ordinarily would have been able to weather monsoon conditions without difficulty.

Bombay port officials said the bodies near Bombay harbour were littered with bodies and that two bodies had been picked up near the lighthouses at the harbour entrance. —Associated Press.

Restless Paris Workers

Paris, July 17.
Police guards surrounding the National Assembly were strengthened tonight as some 300,000 Parisians gathered at 28 points in the city area for the expected march on Parliament.

The workers, who are demanding the continuation of mass meetings, held a mass meeting at the National Assembly building, where they were met by the various Parliamentary groups in the lobby of the Assembly.

The mass meetings, designed as "token protests" against a recent 40 per cent blocking of reconstruction subsidies, went off quietly with speeches by union leaders, and no immediate all-out strike of reconstruction workers was foreseen in informed labour circles. —Reuters.

EDITORIAL

Home-Building Scheme

THE potentialities of the Braga home-building scheme as a positive attempt to resolve the acute housing shortage have gained sharper outline with the publication of this week of fuller details and drawings of two types of bungalows which, it is suggested, would meet the requirements of most families. The additional information does nothing to detract from the original merits of the scheme, but rather stresses its practicability. The chief point still to be decided is whether such schemes are wholly capable of solving the housing problem; whether detached or semi-detached bungalows can provide the necessary accommodation, in the same space of time, as six or seven storey flats. Principal attraction of the home-building scheme is that tenants eventually own their bungalows; secondly, they are non-profit undertakings; thirdly they depend on a community effort with all members equally sharing responsibility. These are the desirable features, but much remains to be explained and considered before the scheme can be put into effect. One thing the public will want to know is to what extent the Government prepared to associate itself with these ventures. At the moment the sponsors envisage a cost of between \$2 and \$5 a square

Dutch Cabinet Awaits Reply To Its Ultimatum

Batavia, July 17.
Tension mounted hourly late Thursday night throughout Indonesia and Vice-Premier A. K. Gani indicated the gravity of the situation with a statement to the press that the Republic would appeal for arbitration if war begins. Gani said the cabinet had discussed the possibility of an unbroken deadlock or an outbreak of war at Jogjakarta. He said in the event of either the Republic had one of the three choices.

He said the Republic could appeal to the United Nations Security Council, the Common International Court of Justice or to a third party for arbitration.

Gani said he had visited the American Consul General, Dr. Walter Foote, on Thursday evening to discuss the situation but did not disclose the details of their talk. Gani said that the Dutch Governor General Van Mook's reaction to the latest Republic proposals concerning a solution of the gendarmerie problem "appears unacceptable," adding that Van Mook was awaiting orders and the decision of the Hague.

TWO NOTES

Reliable sources said that representatives of the Indonesian Republic sent two notes to the Dutch Governor General, Humberus Van Mook, in an effort to forestall largescale military action by the Dutch Army against the 18-month-old Republic. Informants said one note was political and the other military in nature. The political document was divided into two parts proposing: 1. the commanders-in-chief of the two armies issue joint cease fire orders; 2. that the Indonesians and Dutch announce jointly agreement to terms under which the Lingardjati Pact can be implemented.

The second document also contained two proposals: 1. that an Indonesian police force and not the army is to be in charge of internal security; 2. the formation of mobile police units of Indonesians directed by a joint Indonesian-Dutch board responsible to the interim government. An informant said the Indonesians also suggested officers to train mobile units. The Republic delegation conferred with Van Mook for a whole day.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS
A communique of the Indonesian National Army listed 300 cases of three violations by the Dutch during the month of June. The communique characterised the violations as clashes with mortar fire, transgressions against the demarcation line, air reconnaissance over the Republic territory, large and small scale land clashes and naval operations off the Indonesian coast.

Earlier, Gani told newsmen that the Republican government agreed unanimously with Premier Starfudin's rejection of the Dutch demand for a joint demarcation line. He reiterated the Republican stand that the issuance of a cease fire order on the demarcation lines. Such an order, he declared, will be issued jointly by the Republic and the Dutch and the gendarmerie question

LATEST REPORT

The special cabinet meeting today adjourned probably until Friday night, awaiting the anticipated Indonesian answer to the Dutch demand for cessation of hostilities along the demarcation line.

Political circles here are sceptical that the Republican answer would contain an agreement to cease fire, but pointed out that the Dutch government preferred to know the content of their answer before making a definite decision on military action. —United Press.

TROOPS READY

The Hague, July 18.
A military spokesman said on Thursday that Dutch fighting forces in Java and Sumatra available for possible military operations totalled about 98,000, well equipped troops. In addition, the spokesman said, 18,000 Netherlands and Netherlands Indies troops are stationed on the other Indies Islands for the maintenance of order.

H.K. COUNCIL OF WOMEN

First Meeting Soon
An inaugural meeting of the Hongkong Council of Women will be held at the Duddell St. Y.W.C.A. on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 5.15 p.m., Mrs. Hunter Brown, chairman, announced today.

Women's organisations in the Colony are invited to send delegates to the session. The Council will be open to women of all nationalities, said Mrs. Hunter Brown, who is a member of the International Council of Women and expects to attend that group's world conference in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8-15.

The Hongkong Council will seek affiliation with the international body, she added.

EARL FINED £1,150

London, July 18.
The seventh Earl of Warwick was fined £1,150 on Thursday after he pleaded guilty to cashing two cheques at Cannes, thus receiving francs for pounds in violation of British treasury regulations.

The prosecutor said the cheques were found in the possession of an unnamed American soldier who was discovered by the Swiss authorities to be trying to smuggle a large amount of currency and cheques from France to Switzerland.

"A man in your position ought to set an example to other people," the magistrate told the Earl. —Associated Press.

Bevin Denies He Is Trying To "Divide Europe"

Hastings, Sussex, July 17.
Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, today emphatically denied that he was trying to divide Europe "or any part of the world."

POWERFUL SPEECH AT HASTINGS

Speaking at the annual conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Bevin said that he had struggled for two solid years to put up with every frustration rather than to divide Europe.

"It was the great continent of Europe to come back and play its major part in the civilising of the world," he declared.

The great problems of the Far East are far away but had the same potential danger as those of Europe. The world had seen too much of war to want another, Mr Bevin declared, but the nations had to move with extra care and patience. They must go on looking for agreement.

TOO MUCH PATIENCE?

In a speech concerned mainly with Britain's domestic crisis, Mr Bevin said that the basic principles of his policy were not political at all. It is no good trying to unite the world if political unification is predominant in your mind.

"I will tell you why. The bitterness of the war has accentuated racial and national difficulties."

"I came to the conclusion that the bitterness, strife, the religious and racial persecution—first of all the claim of the Germans to be the superman and then, in victory triumphant, the other fellow thinking he was the superman, and I do not say that in an offensive sense—has to take time to settle down and find its level."

Mr Bevin said that he was sometimes accused of having too much patience.

THE SPORTS CORNER

S. AFRICANS FIGHT HARD FOR RUNS

Derby, July 17.
South Africa, with the scoreboard showing 172 for nine wickets, are 52 runs behind with one wicket standing in their match against Derbyshire here.

Rain delayed a start until mid-afternoon and then the county's tail added 38 useful runs for the last three wickets on a tricky pitch, the innings closing for 224.

Vivian Smith came out with the splendid figures of seven for 60, having bowled his leg-breaks with accuracy and lighted the ball well. When the South Africans batted, they were always struggling for runs, and it was only the seventh wicket partnership which really put them anywhere near the Derbyshire total.

The pace-bowlers Pope and Copson both moved the ball fiercely through the air and brought it from the pitch at varying heights.

The first four South African wickets fell for only 63 runs, and six were down for 89, but then a partnership of 63 by Fullerton and Mann improved the look of the scoreboard. Pope has, so far, taken five wickets for 40 runs.

COUNTY MATCHES

London, July 17.
The close of play scores in first-class cricket matches today were:

600 RATS ARE CAUGHT EVERY NIGHT IN HK

Health Authorities Waging Constant Battle Of Wits

BY DIXIE STANTON

Those loathsome grey creatures that give you shivers on Hongkong's streets late at night might cause more than shivers to run up and down the spines of Government officials if the Medical authorities failed to keep our rats under control. Every night at least 600 rats are caught, and every day Government scientists comb the creatures and examine the fleas found on their bodies under microscopes. For rats are plague carriers, and the dread disease is spread by the bite of infected fleas living on rats which are suffering from plague.

Every day 800 traps are set to ensnare the wary pests, for, make no mistake, say the experts, rats are intelligent. Additional methods of destruction, such as poisons and gases, also are used in the never-ending battle to protect health and to maintain the Colony's record of 26 years without plague.

Rats caught alive by the government's 60 eradicators are killed with chloroform in batches of six to eight. Then scientists start examining the beasts for evidence of infection. All rodents collected are searched and a flea count made, an important fact since Hongkong is in communication with five ports.

Have plague at present—Poochow, Wenchow, Amoy, Saigon, and Rangoon. Ships from these ports are examined in quarantine, and if any rats are found, no cargo may be unloaded until the vessel is fumigated.

The Colony has had no plague since 1921, largely as a result of the vigilant rat control and extermination programme. But almost every rat caught today is a haven for one or more fleas which are potential plague-carriers.

"Rats are a real menace to health at all times," officials point out. "Apart from plague they spread several other diseases by their bite and by selling food-stuffs or utensils with their excrement."

HONGKONG VULNERABLE

The battle to exterminate rats is carried on by the rodent control unit of the medical department. Sixty modern ratcatchers press the attack each day in Kowloon and Hongkong, under supervision of two senior eradicators.

Dr. J. D. Rorer, who re-organised the rodent control unit after the Japanese surrender, is returning in August to resume charge of the work.

Two types of rats are found in the area, and both are notorious plague carriers. This means, the experts say, that Hongkong would be a very vulnerable place should one infected rat gain admittance.

Authorities are proud of the record of no plague for 26 years, but

they remark, "No doubt we've been lucky since the war because the rat populations expanded at will under the Japanese." There may be as many rats as humans in the Colony today, but eradicators are confident that the number is being reduced each month.

Present-day Pied Pipers use many methods of attracting rodents to their doom. It's a battle of wits, for rats are well organised and learn from each other.

RATS ARE INTELLIGENT

"Don't tell us rats haven't got intelligence," exclaimed a senior worker who supervises trap-setting and other death-dealing methods. "If you put poison in a bait the first day, the rats won't touch it. We put out a tasty and harmless bait three days in a row and then, when their confidence has been built up, we add the tasteless and colourless poison. That works, on some rats at least."

Baits must be changed constantly, too, because Hongkong rats are choosy about their diet. Contrary to popular belief, cheese is not their favourite food. Workers find bread, meat, and rice mixtures just as tempting.

While more rats are killed by poison than any other method, eradicators set hundreds of traps on the streets in suitable localities, and catch their prey on bird-line boards. Bird line works like fly paper and is effective, especially with smaller breeds. The rats' feet become enmeshed in a gummy substance and he is snared until the collector picks him up.

Greatest breeding places for rats are rubble heaps on bombed sites and garbage dumps. The department concentrates on these areas, but other sections, such as tenements, godowns, and refuse dumps on the streets do not lack attention.

The eradication programme reaches into every corner of the Colony, and housewives bothered with rodents may have them disposed of by calling the department. And if you're one of those unusual people who do not look at rats as "harmless and rather nice," remember this:

An average of eight fleas is found on every rodent caught in the Colony, and at least one of these could carry plague.

WOODCOCK BACK IN THE RING

Doncaster, July 18.
British heavyweight champion Bruce Woodcock returned to the ring on Wednesday for the first time since his jaw was broken in his defeat by American Joe Baksi last April.

He tested himself thoroughly in a sparring bout with Tom Reddington, another British heavyweight. Reporting that his chin felt fine, Woodcock added, "I think there's something in what the doctor said about the matter, bone being stronger than before it was broken."

Patorson's Title

Patorson, New Jersey, July 17.
Mr. A. J. Green, President of the National Boxing Association, announced that Patorson had won the title.

FORMULA FOR FUN

By Bryan Putman

WILLIAM Edmund Butlin, Britain's holiday king, has a formula for fun. For an average cost of approximately £1 per day per person, Butlin expects to entertain 500,000 paying guests at four vacation centres this season, providing accommodation, meals and entertainment.

The all-inclusive charges at his five camps—Skegness, Lincolnshire; Filey Day, Yorkshire; Pwllheli, North Wales; Ayr, Scotland; and Clacton-on-Sea, Essex—are based on the theory that a vacation should not exceed a man's pay for an equal period. The Butlin holiday camps were designed for workers' families, secretaries and clerks.

The five camps can handle 21,000 vacationists a week, the usual period spent at a Butlin establishment. The guests stay in cabins, eat in mammoth mess halls and face a barrage of entertainment throughout the day and far into the night.

In addition to such planned entertainment as dances, bathing beauty contests and operatic troupes, Butlin also provides facilities for swimming, golfing, table tennis, billiards and a host of other games.

The 47-year-old Butlin was born in England, but moved as a boy to South Africa and later to Canada. At 15, he enlisted in the Canadian Army as a drummer boy, and at 16 was fighting in France in the first World War.

After his demobilisation in Canada, Butlin returned to England with a capital of £5. His first business venture involved the purchase of a carnival game in which the public tossed rings over pegs for candy prizes.

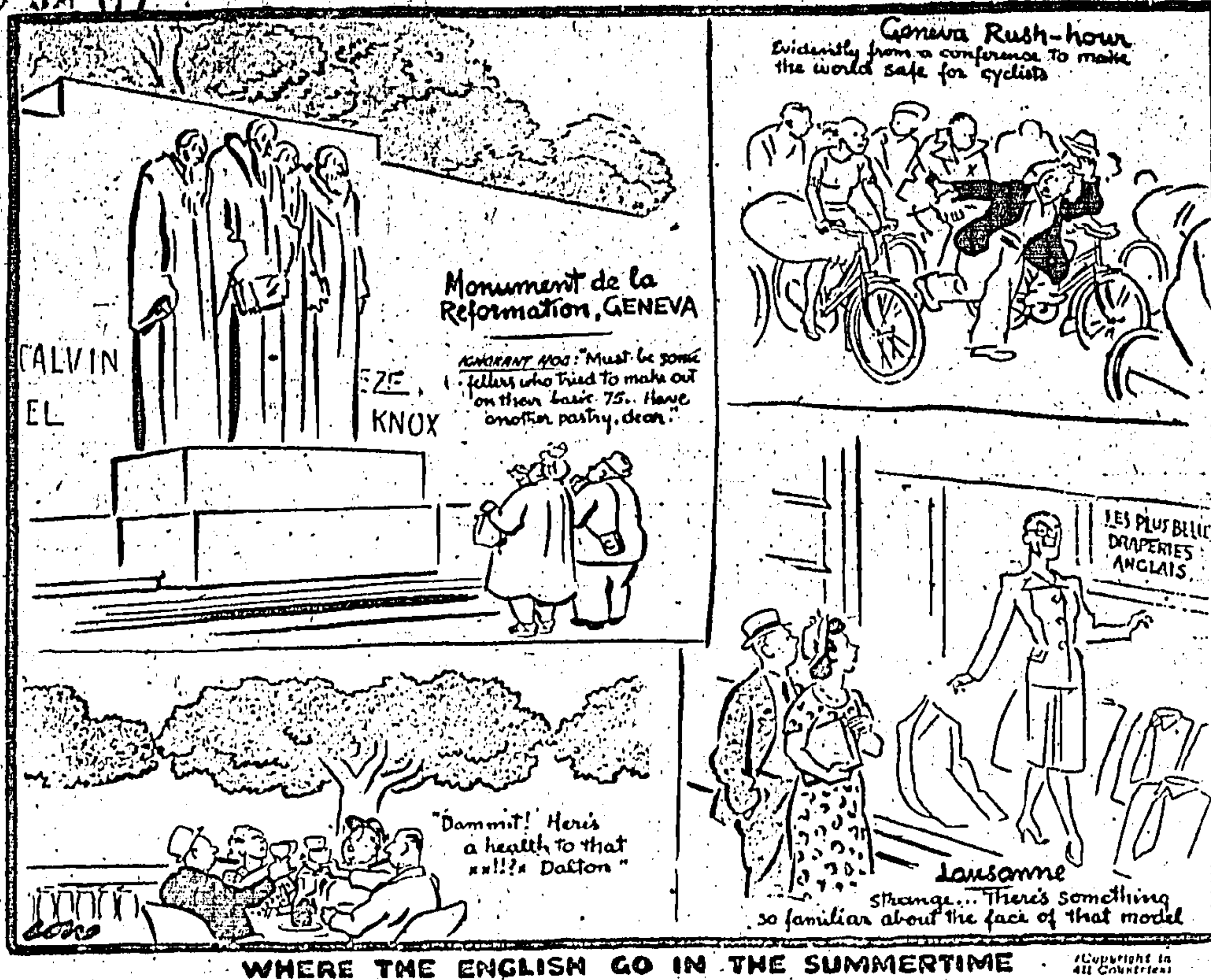
Applying his principle of "a quick return and a small profit," he soon had enough funds to buy an amusement park. He added others to his string, and now has 15 permanent amusement parks in Britain.

In 1935 he decided that planned mass vacations were needed in Britain, and that he was the one to provide them. Using the fortune amassed in the amusement park ventures, he opened the Skegness camp in 1936.

His rates then averaged 10 shillings a day per person. The Clacton camp blossomed in 1938, and the Filey Bay venture was to be launched in 1940. With the outbreak of war, the Admiralty and the War Office took over the Butlin holiday camps as training camps. The Pwllheli camp was completed during the war, and the Ayr establishment was added to the Butlin holdings after the camps were demobilised from war service.

BUTLIN likes to think of his camps as family concerns, and abhors the references of immorality sometimes made regarding the camps. He says the stenographers and clerks visit Butlin camps simply for vacations. He says the camps are "wonderful friendships" can be made and renewed at the Butlin inclosures.

He is proud of the fact that no representative of Butlin has ever been called on to testify in a divorce court. Butlin hopes to extend his planned vacations to France, Belgium, Holland and Ireland within the next few years.—United Press.



WHERE THE ENGLISH GO IN THE SUMMERTIME

ARE WE BUILDING A USELESS ARMY?

By Lt-Gen. Sir Giffard le Q. Martel

The first commander of the Royal Armoured Corps, Gen. Martel headed the Military Mission to Moscow in 1943.

AFTER a great war the postwar Army is usually built up on the lines that proved to be most successful during that war.

This is natural, but it may also be foolish.

What sort of Army should we be building up at the present time? That depends on the commitments that are likely to arise during the next five or ten years. What are these likely to be?

If there is to be a major war during the next five years it will not doubt be fought in much the same way as the last war. But what likelihood is there of such an event?

Without making any suggestions of aggressive intentions, it is clear that Russia is the only country that could cause a major war during this period.

GREECE? PERSIA?

If she elected to fight at some locality such as Greece or Persia she would be faced with long and difficult communications. Great Britain and America could not send naval and air forces without undue delay which would be a severe threat to such vulnerable communications.

On the other hand, if she decided to advance further into Europe it would be a different matter. It is not suggested for a moment that this is a likely event but if she did so it would take our country and America several years to mobilise an army of sufficient strength to hold up a Russian advance of this nature.

By the time such things had happened the present type of armed forces would already be passing out of date, and it is certain that atomic weapons and other methods of warfare will have taken their place.

Why therefore, are we keeping all the vast expensive and heavy equipment of the last war, such as big guns and heavy tanks, when it seems quite clear that they will be out of date before there will be any occasion to use them?

Everyone is agreed that we must carry out the necessary research work to be ahead of, or at least on a level with, any other Power in the development of future warfare.

This does not necessarily require great manpower or any very great financial expenditure. It requires enterprise and brain-power which we possess in abundance.

Our future security depends on our progress and success in this direction, even if none of these terrible methods of warfare is ever used. But in addition to this work which we are no doubt carrying out, we are trying to maintain the nucleus of an Army of the last war type on the chance that we might have to build up this type of army for use during the next few years.

If we possessed the necessary financial resources and manpower this would be the right course to adopt, but we possess neither of these necessities. Let us therefore see what we really do need and indeed must possess, to meet our commitments during the next five or ten years.

WHAT WE NEED

WE have already seen that a major war with Russia in Europe would be beyond the capacity of our country and America without several years of preparation, and that by that time warfare would be of a very different nature.

It is unlikely that a threat of this nature will arise and still more unlikely that our two countries would be prepared to maintain the large standing armies that would be needed to meet this threat.

We have, however, many other commitments to meet all over the world. What is the nature of these commitments?

In every case they take the form of military action to put down insurrection. Our possible or probable commitments in the Middle East, and also in Germany all come under this head.

For this purpose we need light, mobile troops and light armament, and they are required in considerable numbers. Yet we are gravely short of these types of comparatively simple and inexpensive forces in almost every part of the world.

The reason is not far to seek. It lies in the fact that in endeavouring to maintain the nucleus of a first-class army of the type which we used in the last war, we are using up a great part of the available manpower in depots, maintenance, schools, design establishments, etc., and also of the available finance.

If we concentrated on a simple type of light army the size of these light forces might be trebled, for the same cost and manpower, or we could effect a very welcome saving in this direction.

LOOKING AHEAD

WHO is thinking ahead on these lines? Those officers who were commanders in the recent war and who are still in charge are busy men and are probably tired. Moreover they are naturally wedded to the type of army with which they gained their success.

There were a certain number of officers who were consistently right in their proposals and prophecies between the two wars. Most of them have now left the Service.

The man who said so and turned out to be right is unpopular in every walk of life. Nevertheless great value might be gained if they were invited to devote their penetrating thoughts to this subject.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

AFTER the violent attack made in some quarters on Suet's four-way registration, a hasty meeting was "convened." Suet decided that the way to ride the storm was to issue some figures.

What figures? Any figures, since these jolly little numerals prove anything required of them today; such as the easily observable fact that our standard of living is higher than ever before or that the moon is made of green cheese of a peculiarly appetising kind. Suet will therefore shortly issue a lot of figures proving co-operation, co-ordination, correlation and integration, and calling for a Super-Registrar, to plan the planning of a plan for a planner's plan to plan all future plans in connection with multiple registration on the four-way system.

Odd occurrence

DEAR SIR, Yesterday morning I noticed that a blue tit had pecked the cap off my milk-bottle. The milk inside was frozen, and the little bird had tiny slakes on its feet and was skittering round and round on the milk.

Yrs. faithfully,

(Mrs.) Emily Giffthorse.

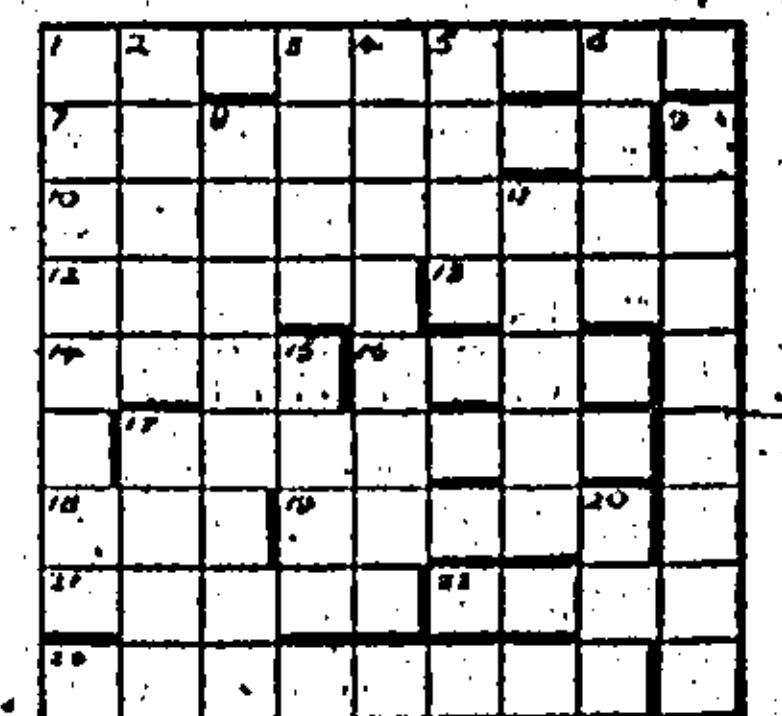
Starlight and Slime

PESTERED by her mother, nagged by Farrago, poor Lynette has consented to marry her rich suitor. Why, she asked herself, was not Paul Treason rich? Why, etc., etc. (See any page of any novel). As the accused drew nearer, Farrago worked night and day to bring off his deal, an affair too disgusting to sully the pages of a column which can be safely left about in a house where there are grandparents. Poor Paul sat writhing verse—the old melodious, rhyming kind. Lady Stadpole beamed. She saw herself living at ease, and kicking from her shoes for ever the dirt and fluff of Mrs. Wicker's den of cabbage. "Love may blossom from an arranged marriage," she said, "as surely as from a mid-night elopement. Staunton worships the ground you walk on. And, when I come to look at the kind of ground you walk on in this disreputable establishment, I think that is carrying worship about as far as it will go."

Then and now

WOMAN undergraduates at Oxford who object to wearing their dear little academic hats at lectures, because they don't look attractive in them, will probably turn up in some very saucy substitutes. Anyhow, the dons are extremely susceptible, and get dreadful snubs from the modern harpies. In the old days, if a don spoke to a girl at a lecture, she blushed, smiled, and then, and traced his initials in the dust with her forefinger. Today, if he asks her to remain behind after the lecture, she cries insolently: "Nothing doing, Casanova."

CROSSWORD



1. Merit. (4)
2. No ration or the way to speak about it. (7)
3. By way of starting Vienna. (8)
4. No young soldier this. (8)
5. That's the tune! (4)
6. Eric's too (anag.). (5)
7. Down
8. Retain. (8)
9. A cone reshaped. (5)
10. Potentially reported. (5)
11. Schemes went wrong as well as men. (4)
12. A. Rain-gauge. (8)
13. CAPS. (4)
14. This beetle loves potatoes. (8)
15. Repeat. (3)
16. A foolish-minded person. (5)
17. Merchandise. (4)
18. Broken-up soil. (4)
19. This is usually printed in brackets to show the original is being quoted. (7)
20. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. (Across)
21. I love Omelette. (8)
22. Referring to the present conditions of the universe. (9)
23. Bally gets me back in U.S. (8)
24. It's a queer thing to get from a room. (4)
25. Potentially enough. (4)
26. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. (Across)
27. I love Omelette. (8)
28. Referring to the present conditions of the universe. (9)
29. Bally gets me back in U.S. (8)
30. It's a queer thing to get from a room. (4)

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GERALDINE FITZGERALD
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TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE

NANCY On the Beam



WHAT ARE YOU DOING, SLUGGO?



PRETENDIN' DAT I'VE GOT A TELEVISION SET



When You Feel Tired and Restless



Women BEAUTY-ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Look pretty even when strolling in the country, says Lois Leeds.

STAR SHINE!

Veronica Lake keeps up her Star Shine even when strolling in the country. A pastel coat, with a hood, makes her look pretty and just such an outfit would look pretty on YOU, too!

Style Note: Because the flocked so beautiful, ever-body noticed Dorothy Lamour at the opening of the Ball. She wore a sheath-like dress in pastel yellow crepe, designed with a high, boat-shaped neckline, long, tight sleeves and a wide program cummerbund. Her hat was a halo of lime silk tulle. The dress and hat were complemented by a dark mink stole and Brown suede pumps and bag. Dorothy's only piece of jewellery was an artfully designed clip worn at her shoulder.

Jane Bennett, lunched at the Beverly Hills Club in a sheer wool suit, the shade of café-au-lait. Her tailored suit featured a collarless V-neckline, pencil-slim skirt, trimmed with large Gold buttons down the front of the jacket. With this

she wore a wide, cream-coloured felt beret, pushed softly to one side and folded over a Gold kid rose. Brown alligator accessories completed her costume.

Mascara, which is so flattering for evening wear, is probably the cosmetic most difficult to apply correctly. Jane Barker, Warner Bros. star has long, curly lashes but being blonde, she finds it necessary to wear a light mascara for after-dark glamour. Jane says that the most important rule in the correct application of mascara is to have a really clean brush and a smooth coat of mascara. She uses skin lotion to moisten the brush. Then, after applying a small amount of the mascara to the brush, she holds it close to her lids and flicks her eyelashes up and down rapidly against the brush. Jane says, "It makes you feel like a blinking rabbit but it makes the mascara so smooth and natural that there is never any of that artificial, ugly 'beading'."

Mimic Makeup by GABRIELLE



Are your lips too thin for that lovely look? You can quickly make them look fuller. Carefully enlarge the curve of your upper lip. Then, inside this line, use your lipstick generously, applying it over the entire upper lip. Now press your lips together. This transfers the lipstick to the lower lip. Now apply the lipstick generously to the lower lip. Wait just one minute, then press gently on a folded tissue between the lips. Result—Lovely Lips!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're right—thoughtless husbands ruin many marriages! And that reminds me I must order flowers for our golden wedding anniversary, because I know Henry will forget!"

DWINDLING CATCH SUGGESTS WHALE FACES EXTINCTION

By DAN L. THRAPP
United Press Staff Correspondent

The savagery which marked man's assault on the wild life of the American great plains and the African veldt is being repeated in the slaughter of animals of the ocean. Scientists and marine experts warn that economic extinction of many valuable forms of life may be imminent.

Last season's whale catch in the Antarctic, last stronghold of the world's largest mammals, was less than it should have been after a seven-year respite. Hunting lagged during the war when men were busy killing men instead of other animals.

MEET PEARLY GATES

The Alabama Department of Industrial Relations turns up some fancy names.

It lists such ones as Pearly Gates, First of September, and his brother, First of August.

There are also Dixie Cola, Square Bell, General Davis, President Dickinson, Apt Greene, Effort Hicks, Ima Hogg, Stonewall Jackson and Early Jones.

In Bessemer, Main Line Harris is a truck driver.

Accent On Youth

"BOY MAYOR" IS INDUCTED

Probably the youngest mayor in the United States was inducted in Kent, Washington, a town of 3,400 population, when 23-year-old Dave Mooney, ex-army corporal, took office.

In a campaign promising aggressive leadership and a "change" in city management, Mayor Mooney defeated his nearest rival by a substantial margin.

Chief interest for the "boy mayor" in his new capacity will be the problem of juvenile delinquency. Mooney has worked with youngsters steadily since graduation from high school in 1941, trying to keep them out of trouble.

"Now I'll be able to do something about it officially," Mooney said.

Seven playgrounds will be operated by the Kent Co-ordinating Council next summer, Mooney said. Plans are under way for the construction of a \$100,000 community centre as a "living war memorial."

Oddly enough, the day Mayor Mooney took office happened to be the traditional day for high school students to take over city hall reins. Hardly had Mooney taken the chair when he had to turn over the office to 17-year-old Glenn Armstrong. But 24 hours later authority was once more in the hands of the "elder" chief.

Not Full-time Job

Mooney was born in Kent in 1923 and lived there all his life until entering the army in 1943. After 14 months' service, he spent one year as a patrolman for the Washington state patrol.

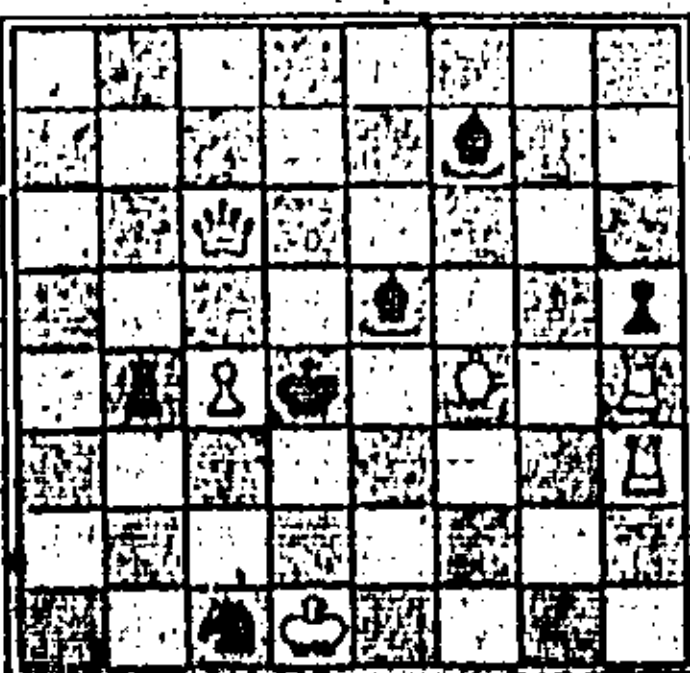
Since being a mayor is not a full-time job in Kent, Mooney expects to continue operation of his sand-and-gravel hauling business, and his duties as a volunteer fireman.

Kent citizens are justly proud of their young mayor, and, as shown by the full confidence election vote, are ready to stand back of him in his new responsibilities.

Still single, Mayor Mooney is said to be one of the most eligible bachelors in Kent. In this connection, Mooney said, "I'm not ready to settle down yet; I've got too much to do."

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution: 1. ... yesterday's problem!
2. ...

Latest totals on the whale catch are incomplete. Russian and Japanese catches were not reported with those of other countries, but early estimates said over 15,230 blue whale units were taken, giving 1,772,934 barrels, or 295,489 tons, of whale oil and 67,725 barrels, or 11,287 tons, of sperm oil.

That would amount to a total of 306,776 tons of whale products. By an old-time whaler's rule-of-thumb, the figure, divided by 10, would give the approximate number of whales actually caught—30,678. The term "blue whale unit" is used by the International Whaling Convention as a conventional term for classifying catches. All types of whales are grouped, according to size and output, in accordance with the worth of that gigantic prize of the sea the blue whale.

Not Near Record

That sounds like an enormous single season and it is. But in the number of whales to be killed in a record year of 1938-39, when more than twice the number of expeditions were working than went south this season, over 45,000 whales were killed.

Fewer whales than that were taken annually in the golden age of whaling 100 years ago, when Nanucket, New Bedford and Hobbart, Tasmania, were the world's major whaling ports. And yet it was the comparatively primitive whaling of that day which chased the great beasts from six of the seven seas.

Will the relentless attack on their final retreat in the Antarctic Ocean obliterate this type of animal life? Every sea mammal having economic importance, said, "There is no hope for people whaling without strong international regulation."

The decline, he said, was most marked in the best species—the blue whale—where reproduction dropped about 17 percent. Will that mean their extinction?

Sees Some Hope

One of Britain's foremost marine zoologists, Prof. C. M. Yonge of Glasgow University, does not think so, although he fears they may be driven into economic oblivion.

"Man," the hunter, has inflicted a terrible loss on marine mammals," he wrote in an article in a British scientific publication. "Fortunately it has not been worth his while to drive them to final extinction."

The fate of the whale has been duplicated in the case of virtually every sea mammal having economic importance. But only one, the albatross, or sea cow, was completely wiped out.

Other valuable sea animals have been almost wiped out. The time was when 12,000 walrus tusks were sold annually in San Francisco. In 1952 about 900 walruses were killed in single day near Spitzbergen.

Seals have suffered a like fate. By timely international action, the valuable fur seals of the North Pacific were preserved and the United States-controlled Pribilof Islands rookeries were protected.

Dog Restored Boy's Memory

A ten-year-old boy, who lost his memory during a wartime bombardment of Cagliari, Sardinia, four years ago, suddenly remembered his name and family when he met a little dog while walking down the street.

The boy had been adopted by a widow who found him in the ruins of his neighbourhood and gave him the name of her dead husband.

When the lad recognised the dog and called him by name, his foster mother questioned him and after several hours the lad recalled his proper name and details of his childhood before the bombardment.

The boy's father had been killed in the bombardment and his mother had died when he was less than a year old.

Rupert and the Young Imp—21



He Trained China's Air Force

One of the few RAF officers entitled to wear the Chinese Cloud and Banner decoration is Air Commodore Eric Scott Burns, who celebrated his 48th birthday on July 4 at Turnhouse, near Edinburgh.

He received this decoration in 1945 from the hands of General Chang Chun, now Prime Minister of the Chinese Government, in recognition of his services as deputy head of the R.A.F. Training Mission which spent more than two years in Western China. Headed by Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Patten, the seven RAF officers of the Mission instructed Chinese Air Force officers in tactics and organisation at the Air Staff College at Chengtu. The College was intermittently (but inaccurately) bombed by the Japs.

Though he was born at Cheltenham, Burns insists that he is a good Scot, his parents hail from Haddington and Renfrew. He has been flying since he was 18, and ended his brief spell of active service aviation in World War I by crash-landing on a hangar roof at Sevigny airfield in France.

Cambridge To Commission

From St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he played full-back for the University XV, he took a permanent commission in the RAF in 1927. He did six years flying with the Fleet Air Arm from Scottish stations and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, served on the Air Staff at Malta and then graduated at the RAF Staff College in 1930.

Four years at Air Ministry in the Directorates of Training and Staff Duties were followed by a year as Chief Instructor to Cambridge University Air Squadron, and instructing duties at Dunchurch and Montrose Flying Schools.

On the outbreak of war he went back to Air Ministry as Assistant Director of Fighter Tactics, and in May 1941, he was in Scotland in command of the Air Observer School, from which post he was sent to China.

VOLUBLE PARROT

Laura, a pet parrot belonging to a Nantucket insurance man, can speak a word for each of her 35 years and has acquired a backlog of a dozen other words.

Frank P. Richardson, her owner, says Laura is a talking parrot with a 47-word vocabulary.

Laura rambles around Richardson's office and often interrupts his clients during business discussions.

But Laura does most of her talking in her cage at night, sometimes with humorous complications.

Take the night the policeman on the beat heard noises from the door open. With his pistol ready, the patrolman stepped inside quietly, he thought.

"Frank, Frank, got up," a voice said. The policeman stumbled in the dark until he found a wall switch and flicked on the lights.

"Hello, John," piped the parrot from her cage, "take a seat, take a seat."

GIRLS' PROTEST DANCE

Pickets outside the Arthur Murray dance studios in New York don't walk. They do the Conga. Demonstrating for union recognition and more money, 200 girl teachers snaked around the pavement chanting: "One-two-three-kick, Papa better sign quick!"

Papa Murray's only reaction as he looked from an upstairs window was: "One of my teachers is out of step."

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